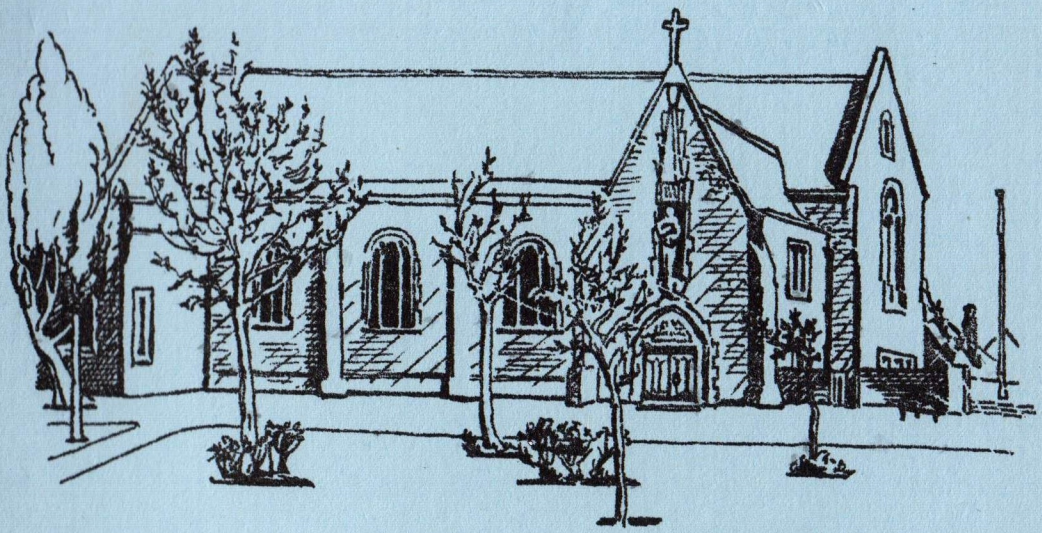


St. Augustine's Church, Bexhill

GOLDEN JUBILEE

1934 - 1984

HISTORY OF

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, BEXHILL

GOLDEN JUBILEE 1934 - 1984

by

Rosemary Harger

FROM THE BISHOP OF LEWES

Litlington Rectory,
Polegate, E. Sussex

Dear People of St. Augustine's,

There is, I believe, an old song which talks about a grandfather clock going fifty years without ceasing, 'Tick-tock, tick-tock'. I am reminded of this when I think of your Golden Jubilee, because I am sure that is what has happened in your church with your prayers and the offering of the Holy Eucharist. It has gone without ceasing and, unlike the clock, whatever priest comes and goes, it will still go on.

I do send my love and prayers and congratulations for these years of worship. There is nothing more important, nor more wonderful than for men and women to do than to worship their saving God. This is at the heart of our life now and will be the heart of all our life in eternity.

In St. Augustine's also, not only has this been done with faithfulness, but it has also been done in a place of beauty and year by year you have added to this beauty and so shown more fully the glory of God. I look forward greatly to being with you at your Festival time and I hope it will be a time of great happiness and gifts from God for all of you.

With my love and blessing.

+ Peter Lewes.

+ PETER LEWES.

FROM THE VICAR

It's my good luck to be the vicar here for this year of thanksgiving. I suppose I must go in and out of the church more than anyone else and I can honestly say it always uplifts me. We have much to be grateful for in this Golden Jubilee Year for our church and the life and worship which has centred upon it for 50 years.

We are very grateful to Mrs. Rosemary Harger for researching and compiling the story so far. May it spur us on to even greater things!

With my prayers and every good wish.

GRAHAM BRYANT

THE HISTORY OF WEST BEXHILL

On old maps the site of St. Augustine's Church is shown as farm land with marshy land to the south near the sea, and with a line running diagonally across from Collington Wood towards Brockley Drive. This is probably the line of a water course which can still be seen in the garden of the house on the eastern corner of Westcourt Drive and Cooden Drive and in the gardens of some houses on the south side of Cooden Drive near the church. It runs in a culvert under the entrance road to the church.

The history of West Bexhill, no less than the history of the whole of Bexhill, is bound up very closely with the development of the railway in this area. In 1846 the Lewes to Bulverhythe Railway was opened with a station at Bexhill, and the four "cattle arches", at Cooden, at what is now Westcourt Drive, at Sackville Road, and at Bulverhythe, were made to allow the farmers access to the land between the railway and the sea. The bus stop in Cooden Drive near to Westcourt Drive always used to be known as "Cattle Arch". In 1930 when the roadway was lowered at this arch the surplus earth was used for the entrance road into St.Augustine's.

The seaside resort of Bexhill-on-Sea first began to take shape in the 1880s, and the eastern end was developed first, but in 1886 John Webb who had built the sea wall and esplanade between Galley Hill and Sea Lane (now Sea Road), agreed with the De La Warr Estate to build West Parade and adjoining roads, and in 1888 he started to lay out Egerton Park. This included construction of the lake by drainage, and when doing this an ancient boat and the vertebra of an iguanadon were found. In 1901 the Urban Council acquired Egerton Park and West Parade from Mr. Webb.

In 1902 a branch railway from Bexhill West to Crowhurst was opened, enabling passengers to join the Hastings to Charing Cross trains and get to the City more quickly. This line was closed in 1964 under the Beeching cuts; the station in Terminus Road is now used as auction salerooms, and Beeching Road runs where the railway and its sidings once were. In its heyday, however, many people used to go

up to London every day and the houses in the roads on the Cranston Estate near Collington shops were built for these commuters. This led to the development of the Collington Estate further west. This was owned by Daniel Mayer, four times mayor of Bexhill, who lived at Collington Manor, built on the site of Collington Farmhouse. This was near the junction of Collington Lane East and Cranston Avenue (where there used to be the farm duck pond) and was demolished in its turn in the 1950s. Some of the bungalows in Winston Drive have the wall of the old Manor as their boundary.

All this development was north of the railway as much of the land directly south of it was fairly low-lying and not then considered suitable for building. The roads which had been built up, such as Egerton Road, were on higher ground. In 1906, however, the western side of Bexhill received new impetus. The Lord Mayor of London opened Egerton Park extension, and a tramway service from Hastings to Cooden was opened. First of all there was a service from West Marina, St. Leonards, to the Metropole Hotel, Bexhill, (which stood on the putting green next to the De La Warr Pavilion). This was opened in April 1906 and the fare for the whole distance was threepence (about 1p in our money) with a 1½d concession on workmen's tickets. In July, 1906, the service was extended to Cooden and ran through fields next to the railway line; Cooden Drive itself did not exist as it was not made up until 1914. It was a popular outing for the inhabitants of Hastings to ride to Cooden and picnic there. Apparently the field near where St. Augustine's Church now stands were known for their abundance of wild flowers; the violets which grow on waste ground near Collington Halt must be the survivors of these. Cooden itself at this time was only accessible by road from Little Common. In 1912, however, Cooden was radically changed by the construction of the golf course and the opening of the Golf Club, and this led to the completion of Cooden Drive in 1914. Development of this area was now affected by the 1914-18 war. A Canadian officers' training unit and trench warfare school had its headquarters at the Metropole Hotel, and the practice ground was south of Cooden Drive, part of it being where St. Augustine's Church is now.

After the war in 1919 Bexhill Corporation purchased Collington Wood, and in 1923 there was the official opening

of Polegrove Recreation Ground. In 1928 the trams along Cooden Drive gave way to trolleybuses, and these provided a frequent service into Bexhill. In 1959 buses took over from trolleybuses, but in recent years the service has deteriorated and Cooden Drive is no longer a public bus route. The area south of Cooden Drive was largely built up in the thirties but there has been a considerable amount of building since the war. A new development has been the growth in popularity of blocks of flats, some being built on the sites of large houses in Cooden Drive.

The Schools

Another factor in the development of West Bexhill was the great popularity of the town for boarding schools. West Bexhill was particularly popular during the 1930s. In Collington Lane West there were Seafield, Falconbury (previously St. Wilfrid's) and Effingham House Girls' School, all of which now only exist in the names of roads, and Lake House School which now belongs to the Girls' Life Brigade. At Cooden there was Portsdown Lodge, now owned by Telecom, and in Collington Rise there was Collington House which is now divided into flats and separated from its former chapel by the construction of Birk Dale. In Collington Avenue there were several schools. St. John's School which later became the Royal Merchant Navy School stood where the huge building society Thrift House now stands. On the south side opposite it were Normandale and Harewood Schools which amalgamated in 1963 and finally closed in 1971. At the time St. Augustine's was built there was also Thornbank School with 100 pupils and two smaller schools, St. Christopher's, and Luss House in Sutherland Avenue. When permission was being sought from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in July 1933 to form the new parish of St. Augustine's it was necessary to show a population of at least 4000 in the area, and the pupils and staff of these schools in Collington Avenue and Sutherland Avenue were included to bring up the numbers.

Some of these schools were to play a great part in the life of St. Augustine's, and not only by swelling the congregation on Sundays. One of the earliest supporters of the church was Miss Emma Bourrie Hamilton, the headmistress of St. John's School in Collington Avenue. Miss Hamilton was one of the first to promise support for the new church;

in 1931 she was on the P.C.C. of the new Conventional District of West Bexhill, and in 1934 on the P.C.C. of the new parish church. She lived in Cooden Drive very near the church in the house still called St. John's Cottage. In 1940 after Dunkirk Miss Hamilton decided to close the school. It later became the Merchant Navy School, and when this moved to Bearwood in Berkshire the site was used for the building society building Thrift House. Miss Hamilton is commemorated in a tablet on the north wall of the church put there by her staff and former pupils.

Another school in Collington Avenue, Harewood, was also important to the church in that it provided numerous boys for the choir in the 1940s and 1950s. Another source of choirboys was the Church of England Children's Society home in Bexhill, Ellendeane, which was first in Egerton Road and then in Sutherland Avenue, and always much supported by St. Augustine's.

A girls' school in another part of the parish, Winceby House on South Cliff, played a large part in parish life for many years. The school started in Cambridgeshire before the first World War but was established in Bexhill for nearly fifty years, for most of it under the same two sisters, the Misses Wilson, until their retirement in 1963. They were always most generous in their help to St. Augustine's. The school and its grounds were used for numerous church functions, and for many years until the church was completed the girls did much to help the building fund, most notably by donating the proceeds of their annual Shakespeare play at the De La Warr Pavilion to the fund. Miss W.M. Wilson was a member of the P.C.C. for many years. When the school was closed in 1966 many gifts were donated to St. Augustine's, including the carved clergy chair in the Lady Chapel. The school is now used as an Inner London Education Authority special school for boys.

The effect of these schools on the development of Bexhill was far-reaching. Many of the children had parents who were abroad, in the services, in the Indian Civil Service, the Colonial Service, or working in countries unsuitable for the young. These parents often chose Bexhill as a suitable place to spend their leaves, and many retired to Bexhill. Nowadays Bexhill has far more retired people than boarding-school pupils, and all these numerous schools have disappeared, their names often only familiar to present-day Bexhillians in the names of roads and blocks of flats.

THE BUILDING OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S

The intention to build St. Augustine's Church was officially confirmed at a meeting on June 11th, 1928, of the Archdeaconry of Hastings, with the Bishop of Lewes in the Chair. At this time St. Barnabas Church in Sea Road and its "mission church" of St. Andrew's in Wickham Avenue were the only churches in Bexhill south of the railway line in the area of Bexhill where there was a rapidly growing population. It was decided at the meeting "that a temporary building to accommodate approximately 450 people should be erected in the West St. Barnabas area, on the site now secured, or on a site to be reconsidered. That for the time being this area should be a Conventional District. That the attempt will be made to raise the money for the building of such a Church, locally. If need be shown at a subsequent date, that a separate Parish should be constituted in this area." When we look at our spacious and beautifully appointed church today, it is remarkable to think that it grew out of these beginnings, particularly when we remember that the first part of it was built at the time of the "Great Depression" with much financial hardship and unemployment.

To find out how this came about, and how a permanent church was consecrated on Sunday, 29th April, 1934, and not just a temporary building erected, we must really go back to 1891 when the Rev. E. Mortlock, a curate of St. Peter's Church, Bexhill, was appointed to be the first Vicar of the newly-constituted parish of St. Barnabas. Before he left in 1926, to become a Residentiary Canon of Chichester Cathedral, he had been responsible not only for notable work for the poor and unemployed in Bexhill but also for the building of the "mission church" (as it was called) of St. Andrew's, the building of two Church Schools in Western Road (Girls and Infants) and a third in Reginald Road (Boys) and the purchase of a site in Terminus Avenue for a new West Bexhill Church. He was followed at St. Barnabas by the Rev. B.H. Davies, who had the responsibility of putting into effect the intention to build a new church in West Bexhill. It was decided that St. Andrew's Church should be the base of operations for the new church. St. Andrew's had been in existence for thirty years and had a very vigorous church

life, but it was not thought to be large enough or in the right place to be the parish church of the rapidly expanding area of West Bexhill. The Rev. C.C.G. Dean, a curate of St. Barnabas, was appointed Priest-in-charge of St.Andrew's on January 1st, 1929, with the intention that he should work to get this new church built. Mr. Dean died suddenly while actually moving into the house at 18 Woodville Road which had just been bought by St. Barnabas for the St. Andrew's curate. In the late spring of 1929 Canon Davies (as he later became) was staying in Cornwall in the parish of St. Minver where the Vicar was the Rev. H.A. Thomas. So impressed must Canon Davies have been with Mr. Thomas that he asked him to come to Bexhill to be Priest-in-charge of St. Andrew's and work for the new church.

The Rev. H.A. Thomas

Harold Augustine Thomas was educated at Lancing College and Oxford. He was ordained priest in 1910 and then worked in two parishes in Cheshire. In the first World War he held a most unusual record of serving in all three Armed Services. Although ordained he enlisted as a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps and served in the Gallipoli Campaign. Later he was commissioned as a chaplain in the Royal Navy and served in the Aegean Sea. After that he was chaplain at the Royal Naval Air Station at Manston; in 1918 the Royal Naval Air Service combined with the Royal Flying Corps to form the Royal Air Force, and Mr. Thomas transferred to this service. At the consecration of St. Augustine's a biplane flew low over the new church and the large crowd, a salute from Mr. Thomas's friends at Manston. It is not surprising to know that later in Bexhill Mr. Thomas became the chaplain to the British Legion. From 1920 to 1924 he was curate at Melksham, Wilts., and then Vicar of St. Minver from 1924 until 1929 when he came to Bexhill.

Together with Canon Davies the Rev. H.A. Thomas worked unceasingly to build the new church. They were helped on the administrative side by another remarkable man, Mr. F.E. Poulton, at this time Secretary of the Parochial Church Council of St. Barnabas. He was for thirty years the headmaster of St. Barnabas Boys' School in Reginald Road, and prominent in many ways in Bexhill, and in sixty years held all the lay offices at St. Barnabas. As secretary of the P.C.C. he wrote innumerable letters connected with the

building of the new church to architects, surveyors, solicitors, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Charity Commissioners, and numerous church authorities - he referred to himself once as "an animated typewriter". Amongst the many others who worked so hard for the new church were Mr. H.J.A. Hardwicke, a partner in the Bexhill solicitors of Gaby, Hardwicke and Evans-Vaughan, who acted for St. Barnabas Church, and his colleague, Mr. W. Osmond Bubear, who was also the first Secretary of the P.C.C. of the West Bexhill Conventional District when it was constituted in 1931.

The site first acquired by St. Barnabas Church under Canon Mortlock was in Terminus Avenue but it was not very large, and when the Cooden Drive site became available it was rightly felt it would be a magnificent site for a church. The land in Terminus Avenue was sold to the headmistress of Harewood School in Collington Avenue who incorporated it into her playing fields; when the school finally closed the land was used for housing. The site in Cooden Drive was not entirely trouble-free. It had been used for trench warfare practice in the 1914-18 war and was a jungle of tangled growth and brambles with no access to it. Also it was covered by some legal brambles in the form of restrictive covenants, and consent for the building of a church had to be obtained from the owners and tenants of the plots all around.

The first idea was to build a church hall on the site in Cooden Drive, and plans for this were drawn up by an architect, with the intention that a church should be built later. In April, 1930, however, when the new Bishop of Chichester, Bishop George Bell, was sent these plans for approval, he recommended in a long letter that a church and not a hall should be built.

> "I should imagine that you could build one section of the permanent new Church sufficient for immediate needs at a cost which would not involve too great a strain on your resources. If you were to do this you would have the satisfaction of having really set out on the building of a Church and of giving to the people in the neighbourhood the earnest of a real and permanent place of worship which they and their children

and grandchildren after them would delight to use."

This in fact is exactly what happened.

Bishop Bell had mentioned in his letter that he knew of a church being built for a surprisingly small sum in another diocese by "a distinguished church architect", and he also wrote, "I have the greatest confidence in the architect as both a practical man and a man of scholarship and taste." This architect was Mr. W.H. Randoll Blacking, FRIBA, who was chosen to be the architect of the new church of West Bexhill. Mr. Blacking had been articled to the famous church architect, Sir Ninian Comper. He was in his early forties, and at this time Guildford Diocesan Architect, but in 1932 he moved to The Close, Salisbury. Examples of his work can be seen in the Cathedrals of Worcester, Chichester, Salisbury, Bristol, Gloucester and Sheffield, and in St. Alban's Abbey. He died in 1958 so never saw St. Augustine's completed.

In November, 1930, Mr. Blacking submitted his plans for the proposed new church of St. Augustine, on the understanding that it would probably only be possible to build a small portion of the church at first. The original plans were for a very big church indeed seating over eight hundred people, but in fact West Bexhill did not develop in a way to necessitate such a large church. The site for the church was in the middle of land already divided into large building plots and some houses had already been built in Richmond Road, Richmond Avenue, and Richmond Grove. South Cliff had not been developed, but when houses were built in the 1930s they were mostly on very large plots, and it was not until after the war that further areas of West Bexhill were developed with a higher density of population and most of this post-war development is not in the parish. One reason for the proposed large number of seats in the church was that it was thought the local boarding schools would help to fill them. For example, in 1930 the headmistress of St. John's School said her school would like 124 seats in the new church.

Mr. Blacking knew the church would have to be built in stages, and only the sanctuary, chancel and two bays of the nave were built at this time, and a temporary west wall then

put up. It remained like this until 1963 when it was completed by a different architect, Mr. H. Hubbard Ford, Mr. Blacking having died in 1958. The two big differences between Mr. Blacking's original plans and St. Augustine's as we know it today are first that it was designed to be much bigger, and secondly that it was to have a tower on the north-west where the entrance porch is today. We can partly judge how much smaller it is by the fact that the entrance with the tower was intended to be directly opposite the approach road from Cooden Drive. It was meant to have five bays where we have three.

In 1931 the Conventional District of West Bexhill was formed, with the Rev. H.A. Thomas as Priest-in-charge, and the two churches of St. Barnabas and St. Andrew set to work to raise the money. The total cost for the first portion of the church was £10,000 (including the site for £2,000) and it was raised almost entirely locally. Apart from the usual ways of raising money such as garden fetes, concerts and tea parties, a huge "clock" was built outside St. Andrew's Church which registered gifts in shillings and pence, and an appeal was sent out giving notice of a "Paper Collection" in the two churches. At this time the smallest note was 10s (50p), but in our inflation-ridden days it is difficult to realise what sacrifice must have been necessary to save even this amount, and considerable notice was given so that the money could be saved over a period of time. Those who worship in St. Augustine's today must always be grateful for the great generosity of these parishioners of St. Andrew's and St. Barnabas' churches. Four "paper collections" were held during the years the church was being built and over £1,000 was raised each time.

The following may illustrate the great difference in the value of money. When the site for St. Augustine's Church was bought, a previous owner of the site who lived in Richmond Road and owned much of the land there stipulated that a belt of trees 324 feet long and 30 feet wide should be planted on the eastern edge of the site (behind the Vicarage). A nursery in Chester suggested planting 8 Cornish Elm, 7 Silver Fir, 8 Mountain Ash, 8 Cupressus Macrocarpa, and 272 Austrian pine, a total of 303 trees, and the cost of these supplied and delivered to Bexhill Railway Station was to be the amazingly small sum of

£4.2s.6d (£4.12½p). The coniferous trees we see today between Richmond Road and the church are presumably the survivors of this large belt of trees.

The foundations were laid in the summer of 1931 but there was not enough money to go further then and building did not begin until 1933. The builders were the local firm of W. Strange & Co. of 8 Terminus Road, Bexhill. In one of the early appeals for support for a "Paper Collection" it was hoped that the work would provide local employment, so it was good that the lowest tender came from a local firm. On May 29th, 1933, the foundation stone of the new church was laid by the Bishop of Lewes, the Right Rev. H.M.Hordern. There was a thunderstorm and torrential rain which fortunately stopped just before the ceremony. A box was buried under the foundation stone containing a parchment roll with the signatures of those concerned, a copy of "The Times" and some coins of 1933. Originally the money available was only sufficient to build just the east end of the church and one bay of the nave, but a generous gift from an anonymous donor made it possible to build two bays, and a temporary wall was then built at the west end of the church, held in place by buttresses. This was the extent of St. Augustine's for thirty years, but of course those who had worked so hard to achieve the building of the first part did not know the completion of their work would be so long delayed.

In his original proposals for the church the architect, Mr. W. Randoll Blacking, writes:-

> " . . . I have omitted all unnecessary ornament for the sake of obtaining a large and imposing church. The external wall faces would be of small (2") warm, light, purple-grey bricks with stone dressings. The stonework is of the simplest form, without cusping in the tracery and without string or hood mouldings save in two instances. The roofs of the nave and tower would be covered in hand-made plain tiles, and the aisle roofs with copper. Except for the stone dressings, the internal walls would be plastered in the traditional manner, with a rather uneven surface . . .
>
> "The building consists of a wide Nave and North and South Aisles, with widely spaced piers in order

to obtain what I consider to be most desirable in modern church planning, namely, the concentration of congregation and ministers under what is practically one roof, with the minimum amount of interference in the view of the Sanctuary and the Pulpit, and without the psychological sense of separation noticeable when arcades are small and when there is a chancel arch.

"By placing the Choir and Organ in a large well-lighted western gallery, approached by two staircases, it has been possible to keep the chancel comparatively short for so large a church, thereby effecting an economy and at the same time giving the Sanctuary space and dignity necessary for the focal point of the church and for dignified ceremonial. On musical grounds - and I have already given you my views on this - the western position for the singers and the organ . . . may be considered ideal."

Pevsner in his work on Sussex describes the church as "A free Gothic, with window tracery decidedly seventh-century Gothic", and compares it with Oriel College Chapel, Oxford. It is very interesting to read what his colleague, Ian Nairn, writes about the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Littlehampton, in the same book. This church had been built in 1826 but was completely redesigned by Blacking in 1934 at the same time as he was building St. Augustine's. Nairn says it is "completely recast in 1934 by Randoll Blacking in the eerie, disembodied Gothic of the very end of the Gothic revival. Brick outside, cemented walls inside, everything light and papery. Yet Blacking clearly had a sound spatial sense, and like Comper, a sound sense of how to make religious space . . . Most of the fittings - pulpit, rood screen - are in 17th century classical style, which is also how Comper would have done it; the way they are related to the complicated space gives one a lot of respect for the designer." (As already mentioned, Blacking had been articled to Sir Ninian Comper.)

As well as designing the church the architect designed the furniture and fittings, and in fact Mr. Blacking would not have accepted the commission if he could not have done this. In a letter in August 1933 he stipulates: "I am

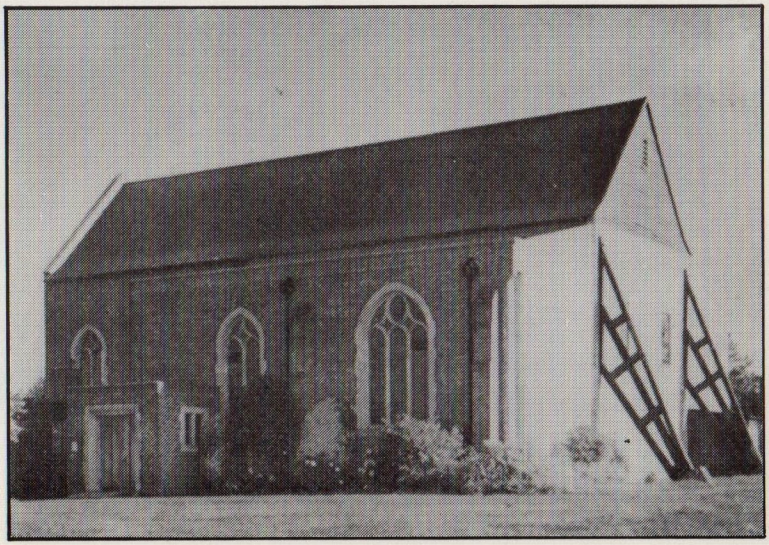
anxious to avoid the use of brass throughout the building . . . If a lectern is wanted it should be of oak, designed to harmonise with the rest of the woodwork." In the parish magazines of this time there are many acknowledgments of most generous gifts, and also lists of what was still needed, ranging from sacred vessels to more mundane requirements. St. Augustine's has always been most fortunate in receiving generous gifts (some of these later recorded in the Book of Memorial Gifts) and this seems to have been so from the beginning. Much of what was needed was given, including the altar - a fine twelve-foot-long oak table - and the pulpit. The pulpit was given by Mr. E.W. Webb of Wickham Lodge, 2 Cooden Drive, in memory of his parents, John and Charlotte Webb. John Webb was the builder who had so much to do with the early growth of Bexhill as a seaside resort.

Before the church was quite finished there was a special service dedicating the figure of the Risen Christ in the centre of the east window. This was given by Mrs. Young of Richmond Road in memory of her son, Lt. Arthur Tudor Young, Royal Tank Corps, who died in 1933 in India. "A.T." was well known as a Cambridge and England Rugby half-back who was capped eighteen times for England between 1924 and 1929, and many international Rugby players attended the service. The figure, which is of painted wood, was designed by Mr. Blacking and made by Messrs. Allen & Sons of Oxford The flag is not in this instance the cross of St. George but that of the Victorious Lamb of God. Mr. Blacking also designed a canopy and intended there to be a further figure on each side but this part of the design was never completed.

THE CONSECRATION

Sunday, 29th April, 1934, when the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester at a Sung Eucharist, must have been a most wonderful day for so many people. It was described in the "Bexhill Observer" as a day "when the weather was at its loveliest". There was a crowded congregation which included the Mayor (The Earl de la Warr) and other members of the Council. The service was amplified to a large congregation outside:

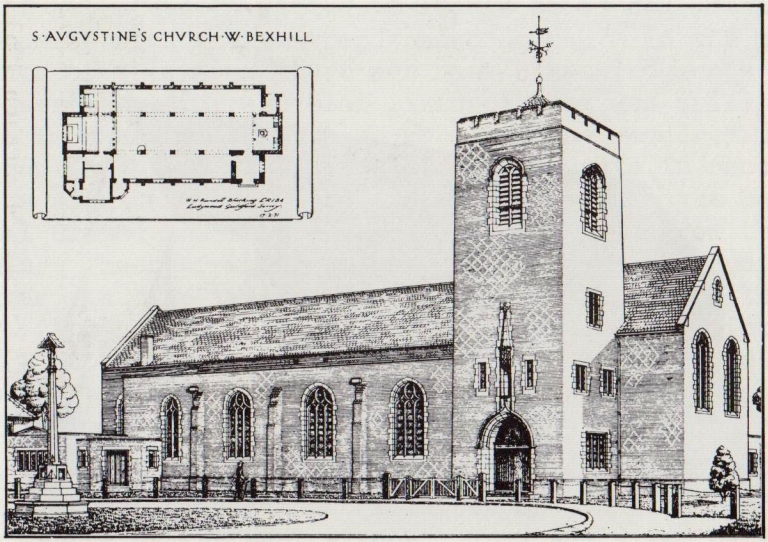
> 'The choir awaited the Bishop at the entrance to the site in Cooden Drive. Here the petition was presented praying him to consecrate the church.



St. Augustine's Church, 1934-1963

Photo: Bexhill Observer

Interior 1934



The architect's original design

Photo: G. Ivan Barnett, MBKS

St. Augustine's Church today

Photo: Bexhill Observer

The Stained Glass Window installed in 1979

The Sculptor, Mr. Skelton, 1963

The congregation in 1966

Photo: Studio John

The congregation in 1984

Dr. Bell was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Lancelot Mason, the Chancellor of the Diocese (the Worshipful Kenneth Macmorran, K.C.), the Diocesan Registrar (Lt.Col. T. Macdonald Eggar, O.B.E.) and the Apparitor (Mr. F. Ford. . .

'A circuit of the whole site was made by the procession to the singing of the Litany. Before he entered the Church the Bishop knocked three times on the closed door with his pastoral staff. The doors were opened and the keys delivered to the Bishop. Then followed a most impressive service, full of beautifully worded prayers. The Bishop blessed the font and the altars and the culminating point came when he ordered the Sentence of Consecration to be read by the Chancellor. This done, the document was signed by the Bishop, who said, "Let this house be hallowed and consecrated in the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the Holy and Eternal Trinity." Then, turning to the congregation, the Bishop declared, "By the authority committed unto us in the Church of God, we set apart for ever from all common or profane uses this house and whatsoever therein is consecrated by our prayers and benediction, and dedicate the same for the ministration of the holy services and mysteries of the Church."'

After the service the Bishop wrote in the new Church Register, given by St. Andrew's Church:

'The Church of St. Augustine, Bexhill, was consecrated by me with many of the clergy and laity present and with the attendance of the Mayor and Corporation of Bexhill. The Chancellor read the Sentence of Consecration. The day of consecration being near both the Festival of the Ascension of our Lord and the Feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury, the patron saint, it is my desire that the anniversary of the consecration be celebrated in future years, saving reasons to the contrary, at the season of the Ascension of our Lord.

George Cicestr.'

On June 29th, 1934, an Order in Council was issued, constituting the area hitherto known as West Bexhill Conventional District as "The Consolidated Chapelry of St.Augustine, Bexhill" with St. Andrew's becoming a daughter church, and Mr. Thomas was shortly afterwards offered the post of first Vicar. The parish consisted of the Conventional District of West Bexhill and a portion of St. Mark's parish; in 1937 there was an adjustment of the boundaries with St. Stephen's parish, and in 1958 with St. Mark's. The extent of the parish can best be seen in the map at the end. In 1950 the small Conventional District of St. Andrew's was constituted which included the west side of Sackville Road, Cornwall Road and Park Road. One interesting point is that at the time of the formation of the parish the Vicar of St. Barnabas, Canon Davies, was anxious that the St. Barnabas Church Schools in Western Road and Reginald Road should be included in the new parish. This meant that the eastern boundary of the parish which ran up the middle of Sackville Road deviated eastwards at the junction with Western Road to include what was then St. Barnabas Girls' School and is now the Public Library. (The St. Barnabas Schools were replaced in 1956 by the new Church School of St. Peter and St. Paul.)

After the church was consecrated there were still appeals for money to clear off the debt on the building and this was accomplished in 1936. In that year the porch was built; at this time the entrance to the church was on the north side near where the Church Room now stands. When the church was extended this porch was demolished and the doors moved to the new porch.

The parish was known as the Parish of St. Augustine's with St. Andrew's and there were full services in both churches; this was possible because Mr. Thomas had the assistance of a curate. At this time the Vicar lived at 18 Woodville Road which was known as St. Augustine's Vicarage.

In 1937, three years after the church was consecrated, its first Vicar, the Rev. H.A. Thomas, left to become Vicar of St. Wilfrid's, Haywards Heath. This was not the end of Mr. Thomas's work for the church life of Bexhill because in 1953 he returned to be once more Priest-in-charge of

St. Andrew's which in 1950 had been made the church of a conventional district and has since been served most faithfully by a succession of retired priests. Mr. Thomas finally retired in 1957 and became one of the first occupants of the bungalows for retired clergy in St.Augustine's Close. He was keenly interested in the church until his death in January 1960. He was a man of many interests - he founded the Bexhill Poetry Circle - but he said the building of St. Augustine's was the greatest thing he ever did. We may remember Mr. Thomas for another reason: it seems likely that he was responsible for the naming of the church after St. Augustine of Canterbury: presumably he was particularly interested in this saint whose name he bore.

The Rev. L.F. Taylor-Milton, 1937 - 1940

Mr. Thomas was succeeded by the Rev. Leonard Frederick Taylor-Milton who came from St. Matthias, Brighton, where he had been Vicar from 1927 to 1937. He had been a naval chaplain in the first World War and was torpedoed in H.M.S. Weymouth off Durazzo. Work continued to raise money for the church and in 1937 the Vicarage was built. Further progress was interrupted by the outbreak of war in 1939. At first Bexhill was a reception area for evacuees, but soon there was a complete reversal and Bexhill was itself evacuated. At the end of 1940 Mr. Taylor-Milton resigned the living when he accepted one at Ufton near Leamington Spa. He stayed there until 1953 when he became Chaplain of Malvern Abbey School. He died shortly after retiring in 1956.

The benefice of St. Augustine's was then vacant for nearly four years. For a short time the church was closed but later the Rector of St. Peter's took on responsibility for the parish and services were taken by the Rev. J. Skinner Law, the Rev. T.C. Spurgin and the Rev. R. Lavers Kemp. Fortunately the church escaped serious damage during the war although a bomb fell close by in Richmond Road, and the windows of the Vicarage were broken.

The Rev. Canon J.M. Swift (1944 - 1949)

All Saints' Day, 1944, was the beginning of a new chapter for St. Augustine's when the Rev. Canon John Macintosh Swift was inducted as Vicar. A native of

Lancashire and M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, he was ordained in 1909. He came to Bexhill from the parish of Garston, Liverpool, where he had been for fifteen years, and before that he had been chaplain at various schools including St. Edmund's, Canterbury, Epsom College and Liverpool College. During the first World War he had been Chaplain to the Forces and seen service in France. Canon Swift had been Secretary of the Liverpool Diocesan Press and Publicity Board and came to Sussex as Secretary of the first Press and Information Department to be set up in any diocese in England, an innovation of Bishop Bell's. Canon Swift was in 1945 appointed editor of the Chichester Diocesan Gazette. This was a particular interest of the Bishop's who had taken over the editorship of this himself in 1930 and increased its circulation, and in 1939 had supplemented it with a Diocesan Leaflet, a four-page quarterly with an article by the Bishop, which could be inserted in magazines.

Not surprisingly for someone of Canon Swift's journalistic talents, and also as the author of a book entitled "Editing a Parish Magazine", he brought out a parish magazine for St. Augustine's, with the first issue in February, 1945. Before the war there was a publication entitled "The Bexhill Parish Magazine" in which each church had its own section. The cover of this magazine was most attractive with line drawings of each church, with St. Peter's in the centre. The drawing of St. Augustine's was from the south-east, so its incomplete state was not apparent. Bound into the centre of the magazine was the inset "The Sign" with many most interesting and scholarly articles illustrated with numerous photographs, and even a serial story. All this cost threepence ($1\frac{1}{2}$p). When Canon Swift decided to start a new magazine for St. Augustine's he called it "Onward". From July 1945 until January 1981 its cover remained the same, except from 1964 to 1966 the parish magazine was incorporated in a periodical called "Church Illustrated" which subsequently became "Sunday". This cover was designed by Mr. Frank Woolton, Liverpool, and showed a sailing ship and a drawing of Chichester Cathedral. After thirty-five years the cover was changed to a drawing of the entrance to St. Augustine's, designed by a parishioner, Mrs. Stella Schofield. Since 1975 the magazine has been typed and duplicated in the parish.

Canon Swift was an extremely busy man, as apart from his journalistic work for which he had to travel to Hove, he had to build up a parish shattered by the war and with two churches requiring services. From November 1945 he had the assistance of a curate, the Rev. R. d'E. A. Byrn. When Mr. Byrn was appointed to the benefice of Eastwood in 1948 his place was taken by the Rev. R.S.S. Waterson. Another great interest of Canon Swift's was cricket. He was a member of the M.C.C. and had played for Cheshire and the Lancashire 2nd XI, and he started the diocesan cricket team.

It was a great loss to the church as a whole and to St. Augustine's in particular when Canon Swift died very suddenly in April 1949, leaving a widow and three young sons.

The Rev. R.S.S. Waterson, 1949 - 1954

The Rev. Robert R.S. Waterson, the curate, took charge of the parish and was appointed Vicar in July 1949. He had been ordained in India by the Bishop of Lucknow and worked in India for three years before returning to England to become Curate at Southwick. In 1939 he went back to India as Diocesan Chaplain in the Madras Diocese but returned to England in 1945 because of the illness of his infant son. His wife had been a C.M.S. missionary nurse and during his time at St. Augustine's there was a strong link with the C.M.S.

Because of his work for the diocese Canon Swift had been able to have a curate, but there was a great shortage of clergy at this time and Mr. Waterson on his own found it impossible to carry on with all the services in both St. Augustine's and St. Andrew's. He therefore decided to concentrate his ministry on the parish church of St. Augustine's, and the services in St. Andrew's were taken by retired clergy. One suggestion at this time was that St. Augustine's should be the only church in the parish and that St. Andrew's should be made into the parish hall. It is easy to understand that this idea horrified the congregation of St. Andrew's, many of whom had attended there for many years and some of whom had worked to build St. Augustine's. In November 1950 the Bishop decided to regularise the position and a Conventional District was formed,

comprising St. Andrew's Church and a small area in its neighbourhood, consisting of Parkhurst Road, Cornwall Road and Sackville Road (west side). Each church was to have its own electoral roll, its own P.C.C. and its own Churchwardens. St. Andrew's has always been fortunate in being served by a succession of devoted clergy, mainly retired, amongst them the Rev. H.A. Thomas, the first Vicar of St. Augustine's.

During Mr. Waterson's ministry the chief effort was directed towards building a church hall and everyone was asked to help with social events, bridge parties, bring and buy sales, etc., on the principle that all these small amounts would add up to the large amount needed for a hall. In Advent 1951 a printed appeal was made for £12,000 for a hall, £19,000 for the completion of the church (two bays), and £4,000 for a new organ and furniture and fittings, £35,000 in all. The fund grew slowly but before anything was built Mr. Waterson left in September 1954 to become Rector of Holy Trinity, Hamilton Parish, Bermuda. He returned to England to work in parishes in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire and died in 1966. One event of particular interest during his time at St. Augustine's was that in May 1954 the evening service was broadcast by the B.B.C.

The Rev. E.A. Stone (1954-74)

In December 1954 the Rev. Ernest Arthur Stone was instituted as Vicar. Mr. Stone was formerly a schoolmaster but was ordained in 1934. After a curacy in Saffron Walden he became Vicar of Clavering with Langley, Essex, in 1937. From 1944 he was a Chaplain in the R.N.V.R. and continued this work until 1964. In 1946 he was appointed Vicar of Clymping, near Littlehampton, and was also Chaplain of the Royal Naval Air Station at Ford. In 1953 Mr. Stone was appointed Chief Inspector of Religious Education in the Diocese of Chichester.

Mr. Stone often referred to the fact that when the Bishop asked him to become Vicar of St. Augustine's he said the Church Council had asked for a Vicar who would put in hand the completion of the church. The Bishop was still Dr. Bell who had had so much to do with the building of the church over twenty years earlier and would wish to see it finished. He obviously chose the right man. As a

first step in August 1955 a tender was accepted from Messrs. Strange & Sons for the completion of the vestries by the building of a parish room on the north-east corner of the church. The Church Room was dedicated on May 10th, 1956. The following year the Church of England Pensions Board built four bungalows for retired clergy on the west side of the close, and at the same time the P.C.C. built a bungalow for the verger/gardener. These were opened on December 9th, 1957, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawke, Chairman of the Diocesan Board of Finance, and blessed by the Bishop of Lewes. The architect was Mr. R.E.G. Harrison, and the builders were Messrs. Godwin & Sons of Sackville Road. One of the first tenants was the Rev. H.A. Thomas. The western approach road was made and also a car park, and the grounds laid out. The sycamore trees in the central "island" had been planted in 1953, before this work was done. Mr. Stone described later what a wilderness of nettles and brambles much of the area round the church had been when he first came, with barbed wire still left over from the war, so the landscaping was a great achievement.

Soon after Mr. Stone came the idea of planned giving was accepted at St. Augustine's and 1955 saw the start of the "Friends of St. Augustine's", parishioners who undertook to give money to the church every week, irrespective of whether they attended a service or not; this was not a fixed amount as in Stewardship. Mr. Stone believed in direct giving and during his time the functions at the church were purely social and not money-raising. The result of this planned giving was that the church finances were in a much healthier state and the P.C.C. were able to concentrate on the completion of the church. It was hoped that 1959, when the church was twenty-five years old, would see the start of building. In January, 1959, the Vicar wrote a letter in the parish magazine asking parishioners to promise sums of money for the completion of the church. At that time it was hoped to add two bays to the original two and also to build the tower. Although many generous gifts were made to the building fund and much more promised, the P.C.C. did not feel able to commission the work until January 1961, and it was then for a less ambitious building with one additional bay only, and with a porch with carving over it instead of the tower. Even so, this was a great act of faith as only a little more than half the sum needed was

in hand. The architect for the completion of the church who modified Mr. Blacking's original design was Mr. Hubbard Ford, FRIBA, of Eastbourne. A junior partner in Mr. Blacking's firm in Salisbury had originally been approached but it was felt an architect nearer at hand would be more suitable. (Mr. Blacking died in 1958.) The builders for this work were Messrs. E.J. Godwin of Sackville Road, Bexhill.

On the Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, 1961, the Lord Bishop of Lewes, the Rt. Rev. Lloyd Morrell, laid the foundation stone, using the same silver trowel as his predecessor twenty-eight years earlier. Fortunately the weather did not emulate the earlier occasion and it was a most beautiful day with many people present.

1961 was a year of great decisions, as in that year the P.C.C. also decided to purchase the land on the east side of the close where the bungalows belonging to St. Augustine's Trust now stand. In August, 1961, they decided to undertake a Christian Stewardship Campaign, and this was launched at a harvest supper in the De La Warr Pavilion on October 5th. This was most successful, not just in financial terms, but in the stewardship of time and talents and in the greater fellowship which resulted from the campaign.

1962 must have been a most exciting year when the building was taking place and the congregation could watch its progress from week to week. It also seems to have been a time of some disappointment as unfortunately there were many delays, partly because of difficulties in getting the materials. It was not until February 1963 that it was possible to enter the church by the new porch, and some work still needed to be done outside.

Before building began the chancel screen was moved to the back of the church where it now forms part of the choir gallery. The shields on it represent the various connections of the church. From the left they are:

(1) Arms of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Madonna Lilies).
(2) Arms of St. Augustine of Canterbury.
(3) Arms of the Primate of Canterbury: a blue shield with an archiepiscopal staff in pale silver, with four crosses pointed at the end.

(4) Arms of the Bishop of Chichester: a blue shield with a representation of our Saviour seated, crowned, and with a "glory" round his head; his right hand raised in benediction, his left resting on an open book, and in his mouth a two-edged sword (Rev. 1: 16).
(5) Arms of St. Andrew.
(6) Arms of St. Barnabas.

At the same time the seats for the clergy were moved to face north and south; when Mr. Blacking designed the church he had made them face east and the clergy turned round in them to address the congregation (known as return stalls) but it was decided to adopt the more usual arrangement. He had also designed the altar hangings according to the "Sarum use" but as these have worn out they have been replaced by the more often used colours.

The stonework of the porch was designed by John Skelton, ARBS, FRSA, of Streat, near Hassocks, who carved the figure of St. Augustine. The stone used was part of the old Waterloo Bridge. The figure of St. Augustine is seen stepping from the boat on to the shores of Kent, and is 6ft. 8in. high and weighs over a ton. In the spandrel above the door is carved the words: "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth for evermore."

In December, 1962, a cross of Clipsham stone, carved by Mr. Skelton, was placed on the roof of the porch of the completed church. It weighed 14 cwt. and was 7ft. 6in. in length. In the magazine it said:- "Our half-church has never had a cross on it, although enquiries were made on one or two occasions as to whether it was possible to put one on the eastern end of the roof, but we were always told that structurally this was impossible. No one can now mistake our church for anything but a church. Rather uncomplimentary remarks were sometimes made about the half-church with its buttressed west wall - we have even heard it said that it looked like a 'bombed laundry'. Now to our great joy that is all changed."

The church was also furnished with new pews made of African walnut, and purchased with the help of a very generous memorial gift. The original "tip-up" seats were sold to other churches. Although the church was bigger the

seating had previously been very cramped so the number of seats provided was not very different.

To go with the new pews about fifty ladies of the church undertook to make new hassocks, embroidered on canvas. This was a great work as about 160 were needed, and it took several years to complete. A great deal of thought was given to the design on these hassocks which portray various Christian symbols.

The completed church was consecrated on Sunday, May 19th, 1963, by the Bishop of Chichester, the Rt. Rev. Roger Wilson, in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation and a large congregation of over five hundred people, including some who were at the original Service of Consecration twenty-nine years earlier. At the same time the Garden of Remembrance on the south side of the church was dedicated.

On July 3rd, 1963, the new organ, a very generous gift, was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. R.P. Crabbe, formerly Bishop of Mombasa. It was built by Mr. Boston of Winchester. The previous organ, which had been bought secondhand for £25 when the church was first built, was given to the Rector of Bishopstowe Parish, near Warminster, who was staying in Bexhill at the time and had asked for it for his small parish. In spite of the deficiencies of this small organ, during the years it was in the church the choir of men and boys won many awards in local musical festivals, and some of the boys later won choral scholarships. The first organist and choirmaster, Mr. Claud Young, served St. Augustine's for twenty-three years. On his resignation in 1957 he was followed by Mr. Paul Baylis, Mr. Arthur Sainter and Mr. William Whittle who all gave notable service. In 1965 Mr. Harvey Strange was appointed organist and choirmaster, and seems likely to rival Mr. Young in length of service. All these were helped for many years by Miss Jessie Postance in the training of the choir. The record for the longest service to St. Augustine's, however, is undoubtedly held by Miss P.M. Wilson who was Sacristan from 1945 until 1980 and of the greatest help to no less than five incumbents.

After the completion of the church there was no sense of anti-climax. The cost of the building was £29,099 and the total cost, including organ, seating and Garden of Remembrance, was £43,000. There was still a debt of

£10,000 which had to be paid off.

Mr. Stone continued as Vicar until his retirement in 1974. It was remarked at the time that it was most appropriate that the farewell should be on the day of the Harvest Festival as Mr. Stone's ministry at the church had been so fruitful. Although Mr. Stone retired from St. Augustine's he continued as Diocesan Adviser in Religious Education until 1980. It was also fitting that the Harvest Supper and Farewell Party should be held at St. Peter and St. Paul C. of E. School in Buckhurst Road as Mr. Stone had had much to do with the establishment of this school in 1956 in place of St. Peter's Church School and the St. Barnabas Church Schools which were in our parish.

The Rev. E.N. Staines, 1975 - 1979

The new vicar of St. Augustine's was the Rev. Edward Noel Staines who had been ordained Priest in 1958 and had served in various Sussex parishes, coming to us from Forest Row. He had been born and brought up in Bexhill. Mr. Staines' great contribution was in personal contact and the growth of fellowship in the church, especially by making it known to newcomers to the parish. During his incumbency the monthly Parish Lunches were begun and also the Junior Church, and a review was made of all the ways in which personal contact could be made, such as parish representatives for every road, participation in the Bexhill Caring Community, visits to old people's homes and help with transport to church, visits to hospital, etc., . . . (although much of this was already being done).

Two big projects during Mr. Staines' time were the building of the bungalows belonging to St. Augustine's Trust in the Close, and the stained glass east window in the church. The land on the east side of the Close had been bought in 1961 and Mr. Stone had done much to try to use it for some form of housing for the elderly. As with all building projects at St. Augustine's, the original plans had to be changed because of various difficulties, but eventually four bungalows were opened by the Bishop of Lewes on 29th October, 1977. The cost was largely borne by two bequests. The bungalows are administered by St. Augustine's Trust and available to rent by people in the

parish. The bungalows were designed by Mr. J.E. Savidge, a Churchwarden and member of the congregation for many years, and built by R. Corben & Son (Hastings) Ltd. Mr. Savidge's professional skill was also called upon when the kitchen next to the Church Room was extended.

In 1976 the church received a most generous offer of a stained glass east window by Mrs. Dorothy Watts in memory of her husband, Leslie. It was decided to hold a competition for designs based on the themes of Creation or the Benedicite with a prize for the winner and the runner-up. Enquiries about the competition came from near and far, including Italy, Iran and the United States, but the winner was Miss Marguerite Douglas-Thompson, AMGP, of Lewes for her design on the Benedicite. Before the window could be installed, however, Mr. Staines was asked by the Bishop to become Team Rector of Ovingdean with Rottingdean and Woodingdean from January, 1979, and so St. Augustine's had to say goodbye to him.

The Rev. G.T. Bryant (1979 onwards)

The Rev. Graham Trevor Bryant was instituted as Vicar on 28th March, 1979. Like Mr. Staines he had been at Oxford and Chichester Theological College. He was ordained Priest in 1967 and had served in parishes in Leeds, Haywards Heath and Crawley Down before coming to Bexhill.

Shortly after Mr. Bryant's arrival the new stained glass memorial window was installed and was dedicated at a service on May 12th, 1979, by the Bishop of Chichester, the Rt. Rev. Eric Kemp, and in the presence of the Bishop of Lewes. A leaflet describing the window in detail and how it represents the Benedicite is available at the back of the church. Briefly, the extreme top of the window shows the descent of the Holy Spirit, and the upper part of the two central lights illustrates prayer and worship. The lower part of the window shows all creation: darkness and light, thunder and lightning, rain and dew, and mountains and hills (Light 1); fire and heat, summer and winter (Light 2); the sea, the earth, beasts and plants and trees (Light 3); the sea, frosts, winds and birds (Light 4).

In 1979 it was decided to go ahead with extensive

repairs to the organ, but these were not completed until 1981. 1981 also saw an unusual celebration, the thirteenth-hundredth anniversary of the bringing of Christianity to Sussex. It was celebrated at St. Augustine's by a very well-attended open-air inter-denominational hymn service, introduced by various clergy and held on the grass at the west end of the church. This was followed by a picnic lunch and then a concert in church and a packed Evensong.

The finances of the church had been causing concern for some time, and in 1982 it was finally decided to hold a Stewardship Renewal Campaign. Once again this was most successful in every way, particularly in the number of covenants that were signed which broke records in the diocese, and once again the renewal of fellowship with one another was a most valuable result.

St. Augustine's has always been fortunate in having the right person at the right time, and Mr. Bryant has contributed much to the spiritual life of the parish. He is the Diocesan Secretary for the Association for Promoting Retreats and this has been reflected in church life, and we have also benefited from his excellent sermons and great musical gifts.

We look forward to the celebration of our Golden Jubilee.

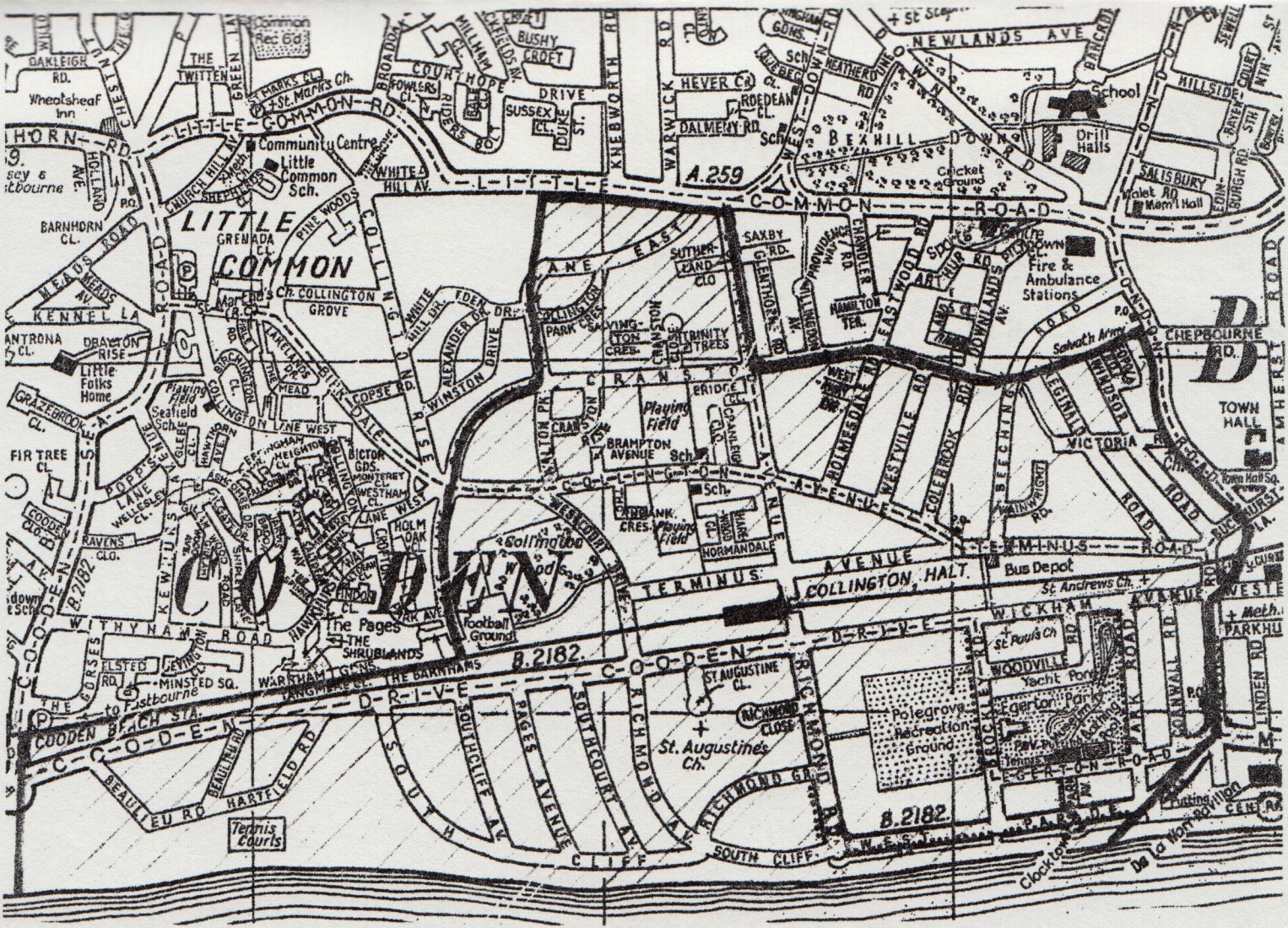
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On going through the records of the church it is clear that from the beginning St. Augustine's has received much in the way of gifts and in wonderful service from so many people in so many ways. Some of the gifts are recorded in the Book of Memorial Gifts, and our beautiful church is a living reminder of all that has been given to it. It would be impossible to name all those who have contributed in various ways during the past fifty years to the life of St. Augustine's Church. I am sure they have always felt their service to be a labour of love and have had their reward in all the church has meant to them.

December 1983.

VICARS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S

1934 - 1937	The Rev. H.A. Thomas, M.A. (1929-34, Priest-in-charge, St. Andrew's Church)
1937 - 1940	The Rev. L.F. Taylor-Milton, M.A.
1944 - 1949	The Rev. Canon J.M. Swift, M.A.
1949 - 1954	The Rev. R.S.S. Waterson
1954 - 1974	The Rev. E.A. Stone, B.A., A.K.C.
1975 - 1979	The Rev. E.N. Staines, M.A., B.Sc.
1979 -	The Rev. G.T. Bryant, M.A., Dip.Th.


LITTLE COMMON
COLLINGTON
BEXHILL DOWN
COMMON ROAD
TERMINUS ROAD
B.2182
A.259
Community Centre
Little Common Sch.
St. Mark's Ch.
St. Augustine's Ch.
St. Andrews Ch.
St. Paul's Ch
Methodist Ch.
Fire & Ambulance Stations
Drill Halls
Cricket Ground
Bus Depot
COLLINGTON HALT
Playing Field
Football Ground
Tennis Courts
Bowling Green
Pavilion
Egerton Park
Polegrove Recreation Ground
Yacht Pond
Town Hall
Seafield Sch.
Brampton Avenue Sch.
Little Folks Home
Walsh Memorial Hall
Salvington Crescent
Trinity Trees
Clock Tower
Beauleu Rd
Hartfield Rd
Cooden Beach Sta.
to Eastbourne
The Pages
The Shrublands
The Barnhams
Warrham Gdns.
Minsted Sq.
Withyham Road
Wickham Avenue
Terminus Avenue
Collington Lane West
Collington Avenue
Collington Grove
Collington Rise
Collington Park Crescent
Collington Park Rd.
Crowhurst Rd.
Crowhurst Crescent
Crowhurst Lane
Crowhurst Lane West
Crowhurst Lane Nth.
Crowhurst Lane Sth.
Crowhurst Rd.
Crowhurst Way
Crowhurst Close
Crowhurst Gdns.
Crowhurst Park
Crowhurst Park Ave.
Crowhurst Park Gdns.
Crowhurst Park Close
Crowhurst Park Rd.
Crowhurst Park Way
Crowhurst Park Crescent
Crowhurst Park Drive